Numb 4493

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Monday November 29. to Thursday December 2. 1708.

Vienna, November 14. *N. S.*

ON the 11th Inſtant the Emperor and Empreſs, accompanied by all the Nobility of the Court, went to St. Stephen's Church, to aſſiſt at the *Te Deum* which was Sung for the taking of the City of Liſle. The Eſtates of Lower Auſtria being aſſembled here, to hold their Annual Diet for deliberating on the Affairs of the Publick, went two Days ago in a Body to Court, to preſent themſelves before the Emperor; who being ſeated on his Throne, Baron Seilern, Chancellor of the Court, made a Speech to them, ſetting forth the Neceſſity his Imperial Majeſty was under, to deſire further Supplies from his Subjects, to enable him to carry on the War he was engaged in againſt their Common Enemies; after which the Emperor himſelf, in a few Words, repreſented the Neceſſities of the Publick, and recommended it earneſtly to the Eſtates, to take ſuch vigorous Reſolutions as might enable him to reduce his Enemies to Reaſon, and reſtore Peace to his Subjects. Count Traun, Marſhal of the Country, made Anſwer in the Name of the Eſtates, aſſuring his Imperial Majeſty of their readineſs to aſſiſt him to the utmoſt of their Power. They write from Buda, that the Inhabitants of thoſe Parts have been able to gather in their Vintage without any diſturbance from the Malecontents, who have been chiefly taken up this Seaſon in making a Diverſion on the Frontiers of Stiria. The Emperor goes this Afternoon to Cloyſter-Newbourg, to celebrate there to Morrow the Feaſt of St. Leopold, Founder of that Monaſtry.

Vienna, November 21. *N. S.* Sunday laſt being the Anniverſary of the Foundation of the Biſhoprick of Vienna, the Emperor and Empreſs went in Ceremony to the Cathedral Church, there to hear Maſs, and to offer the uſual Preſent to the Biſhop of the Place, of a Purſe of 6000 German Florins. The ſame Day arrived here a Courier from Rome, whom the Marquis de Prié had diſpatched, with an Account of the Progreſs he had made in his Negotiation with the Pope. He entertains hopes of being able to compoſe the Differences between the two Courts in an amicable way. The Preſence of her Britiſh Majeſty's Fleet on the Coaſts of Italy, and the Proſpect of their wintering in thoſe Seas, makes the Court of Rome more pliable than perhaps it would otherwiſe be in the preſent Conjuncture; and fruſtrates their hopes of being able to draw Succours from France, in caſe of an open War. The People of Rome expreſs an earneſt deſire of Peace, and of a good Correſpondence between his Imperial Majeſty and the Pope, and are impatient to ſee the Event of the Marquis de Prié's Negotiation. In Upper Hungary the Imperial Troops are diſtributed into their Winter-Quarters, and are ſo poſted as to be near at hand to cover the Mines, and the Towns in the Mountains, in caſe the Malecontents make an Attempt to regain them, which this Court is apprehenſive they may do. Upon the approach of the German Troops to thoſe mountainous Countries, the Family of Hellenbach, and many other of the noble Families ſettled there, retired with Count Berezeni. The Imperial Troops, on this ſide the Danube, are endeavouring to diſlodge the Malecontents out of the Rabau, before they go into their Winter-Quarters. The Commander of the Daniſh Forces is here, ſoliciting Winter-Quarters for the Troops under his Command, either in Lower Auſtria, or Moravia, that they may be the better ſupplied with all Neceſſaries for Subſiſtence, and have greater Conveniency for raiſing their Recruits.

Venice, November 23. *N. S.* Letters from Rome of the 17th Inſtant ſay, That the Marquis de Prié had his firſt Audience of the Pope on the 10th of this Month, and that he ſtaid three hours with him; after which he had a Conference with Cardinal Paolucci. We hear alſo, that he hath had two other Conferences with the ſame Cardinal; in which it is reported that he demanded; 1ſt, That the Pope ſhall diſarm; 2dly, Grant Winter-Quarters to the Germans; and 3dly, Give the Inveſtiture of Naples to King Charles. It was alſo further inſiſted upon, That he ſhall grant to the Germans a free Paſſage through his Country whenever it ſhall be neceſſary. The Marquis has begun to viſit the Cardinals, and is received like an Ambaſſador. The Pope has ordered above half of the Gates of Rome to be walled up, and a ſtrong Guard is placed at each of the others. They work very hard at the Fortifications of the Caſtle of St. Angelo, and ſome Out-works are to be added to it on the ſide of the Tiber. Laſt Week ſome Troops marched to the Romagna, in order to bring back the 300000 Crowns which were lately ſent thither. Some of the Pope's Soldiers are marched towards the Frontiers of Naples. The Pope having ſeen the Confuſion the raiſing of the Coin had cauſed, has reduced all the Mony to its ancient value. The City of Bolonia has capitulated with Count Thaun, and the Germans are paſſed thro' that City with Drums beating, Colours diſplayed, as alſo with Cannon and Baggage. 3000 Germans block up Fort Urbano, where the Marquis Pallavicini commands in chief. Ferrara is ſurrounded. Don Antonio Verrani marched out with a Company of Dragoons, but the Germans receiv'd him ſo warmly, that few of his Men eſcaped with their Lives, and he himſelf loſt an Arm. General Thaun is gone to Imola and Faenza, where he will act in Perſon.

Hamburgh, Dec. 4. *N. S.* Lieutenant-General Tieſenhauſen, who has been long in the Service of France, and for ſome time in that of King Auguſtus, whence he retired about three Years ago to this Place, and has all that while correſponded with France, and comported himſelf rather as a Publick Miniſter, than a Spy of that Court, was Arreſted on the 1ſt Inſtant by ſome Hanover Officers, and carried over the Elbe to Harburg, a Place in the Territory of Lunenburg, belonging to his Electoral Highneſs. In the mean time all his Papers were ſeized, and delivered to the Imperial Miniſter, Count Schonborn. Our Magiſtrates having Notice of that Affair, ſeemed at firſt to be much concerned, not knowing how the Swedes would take this Proceeding againſt Tieſenhauſen, who was Born in Livonia, and conſequently a Subject to his Swediſh Majeſty; but the Count of Schonborn and the Miniſter of Hanover ſent them a Copy of a Letter from the Swediſh Court, in which it was declared, that the King would not ſo far concern himſelf for Monſieur Tieſenhauſen, as to be againſt what was juſt and reaſonable for the Allies to do in that caſe.

From the Camp at Beirleghem, December 6. *N. S.* On the 3d Inſtant, a great Convoy of Ammunition and Stores ſet out from Aeth, under the Guard of the forty Squadrons of Horſe commanded by Lieutenant-General Dompré, and came that Night to Leſſines; where the Duke of Marlborough, upon Advice that Monſieur Hautefort continued with a Body of Troops near Mons, order'd Monſieur Dompré to halt with 30 Squadrons, and to ſend the Convoy forwards with the other 10 to Audenarde, at which Place they paſſed the Schelde on the 4th, and being joined by a further quantity of Ammunition and Granadoes out of the Stores at that Place, they purſued their March Yeſterday towards Menin, under the Guard of 10 Battalions of Monſieur Dedem's Detachment, and 500 Horſe, which are to continue there with thoſe commanded by the Comte de Hompeſch 'till further Order, and the 10 Squadrons of Lieutenant-General Dompré's Detachment remain encamped at Audenarde. His Grace has an Account from Prince Eugene, that all his Batteries will be ready to Fire upon the Body of the Citadel to Morrow; and that his Highneſs deſigns then to Summon Mareſchal Boufflers to ſurrender, and to let him know he muſt otherwiſe expect no other Terms than to be Priſoner of War with his whole Garriſon. Guards are poſted on the River between the Camp and Aloſt; and likewiſe between that Place and Bruſſels, for the ſecurity